(LIST YEAR.) THE (No. 2537.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1795.

HAMBURGH, *June* 19.

THE secession of Prussia, as elector of Brandenburg, has been followed not only by Hesse Cassel, but also by Hesse Darmstadt, Baden Dourlae, the duke of Wurtemburg, the dutchies of Anpach and Barieth, and by several petty states of the empire situate in Franconia and Suabia. This critical situation of affairs is also one of the principal reasons which have hitherto delayed the opening of the campaign, which the emperor cannot begin with any effect, as long as such a variance of sentiments shall subsist among the princes who owe him their support.

There is a very strong report now afloat, that the empress of Russia will send an army of 50,000 men to act in concert with the Imperialists, and to spur on the pusillanimous petty princes of Germany to their duty towards their chief, while the rest of the empress's forces in Poland, which are to be augmented to 350,000 men, will sufficiently engage the attention of the Prussians, and keep Frederick William from any active interference in those events which shall happen on the banks of the Rhine. Great expectations may be formed of such a measure, should it actually take place; and without some extraordinary stir of this kind, the emperor finds invincible obstacles to his resolution and eagerness to prosecute the war.

ALTONA, *June* 13.

The dreadful fire in Copenhagen was not got under before last Saturday, (the 7th inst.) between three and four o'clock in the afternoon. The number of buildings consumed by that great conflagration, amounts to 1363; and the number of families which have lost their habitations, amount to 3000. Among the former are, besides many merchant's houses, the town-hall, the hospital for orphans, the Latin school, a convent, two apothecaries shops, 24 brew-houses, five sugar-houses, 210 gin distilleries, the admiralty and the principal magazine of naval stores. Forty-three streets lay in ashes, and about 18,000 people, who have lost their homes, live under tents in the Philosophic Grove, and other public places. The Danish government takes the utmost care to provide the indigent with bread and beer, and his majesty has appointed a committee to inquire into the cause of the fire, which is not yet known.

Yesterday a report was current on the Exchange at Hamburg, that at the very same time when the fire broke out at Copenhagen, a conflagration equally dreadful had taken place at Carlscroon in Sweden. But as the Swedish letters of the 6th inst. which arrived last night, do not make the least mention of such an event, it is undoubtedly the foul fiction of the same miscreants, who charged the courts of St. James and Petersburg with the fire of Copenhagen.

BASLE, *June* 2.

It is strongly reported here that the cause of Mr. Von Hartenburg having set out from hence for Berlin, is the result of a conference which had taken place at Huningen between Marlin of Thionville, Pichegru and Barthelemy, on the part of France, and Mr. Von Hartenberg, Mr. Von Waitz from Hesse Cassel, and an envoy from the Palatinate of Bavaria, stipulating for some of the German states.

In this conference the French agents seemed positively to declare that the French republic intends to retain that part of the Palatine which is near Landau. This declaration has excited great difficulties and remonstrances on the part of the Germans: they separated without concluding any thing, and departed each to render an account to their respective governments of the result of this important conference.

LIVERPOOL, *June* 15.

On the 30th ult. as the workmen at Mr. Woolly's sword blade mill, at Perry, near Birmingham, were grinding sword blades and bayonets, a stone, of about two tuns weight, and which had every appearance of being perfectly sound, suddenly broke across the middle in nearly two equal parts, one of which flew up with a Richard Smith, who was then grinding at it, to the roof, and striking against the principal beam, splintered a considerable portion of it; thus impeded, it rebounded, and took nearly a streight direction of about eight or ten yards across the mill, and forced its way through the upper part of the wall near the roof. Such was the uncommon violence of the shock, that a man at work, at the distance of two fields, perceived the ground to shake under him; the men in the mill declare themselves unable to give any other account of the dreadful accident, than that they found themselves of a sudden thrown flat upon the floor, without knowing the cause, and that upon recovering themselves, and searching for their unfortunate companion, they discovered him without the least signs of life, and bruised in a manner too shocking to relate.

LONDON, *June* 25.

What will the sticklers for German honour and Imperial faith, the approvers of the Austrian loan, say, when they peruse the following letter, which we have no doubt will soon receive such a confirmation as will convince the most obstinate, that the emperor, as if in perfect spite to his supporters in the British parliament, has announced his intention to conclude a peace with France for his hereditary states, and also to enter into negotiations for the empire!

His majesty the emperor of Germany to his excellency the prince Colleredo, president of the aulic tribunal of the Roman empire.

"When I ascended the throne, I found myself involved in a war replete with ruin to my hereditary states, into which my father was led by his allies, and the most solemn promises of the holy Roman empire. At this moment I perceive myself abandoned by my allies, the strength of my people reduced, and my treasures exhausted, whilst my allies have only considered their own interest. I have therefore sent my minister, the count de Lehrbach, to Britensee, to conclude a peace, for the sake of my hereditary states, of which I shall render an account to no one. But, ever mindful of the engagements which I have contracted towards the German co-estates, I am silent on the subject of their ingratitude for these my last efforts, and therefore, at the same time, send to Britensee my vice-president of the empire, the baron de Barterflyn; there to negotiate an advantageous peace for the empire. I invite (if they should so please) those of the Germanic body who should be inclined to unite themselves to me, to send instructions and full powers to this ambassador, with an assurance that by placing a reliance on the ancient Austrian fidelity to its promises, they will most infallibly meet with more success, than those who with a blind confidence have involved themselves with a power faithless to the most solemn engagements.

Vid. T. (Signed) FRANCIS."

Paraph. Traut.

A commission passed the board of Admiralty, appointing admiral Hotham commander in chief of his majesty's squadron in the Mediterranean, in the room of admiral lord Hood, resigned.

Admiral Pringle, lately returned to the Downs, from a cruise in the North Seas, will go back to his station as soon as he is joined by four ships of the line, two frigates, two sloops, a fire-ship, and two cutters, which are the reinforcements ordered him by the admiralty board, on account of the appearance of the Dutch cruisers in that quarter.

Admiralty-Office, June 27, 1795.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies and extracts were yesterday received at the office.

Admiral Cornwallis, on board his majesty's ship Royal Sovereign, the 11th of June, to Evan Nepean, Esq; secretary of the admiralty.

SIR,

I request that you will be pleased to acquaint the lords commissioners of the admiralty, that on the 6th instant, a ship having been chased by the squadron, a signal was made to me from the Phæton, that it was an enemy's frigate. But in the evening capt. Stafford made me a signal, that he could not come up with the chace, upon which I called him in and brought to for the night, being then in lat. 47, 28, long. 5, 57. In the morning of the 7th, a sail was seen again to the eastward. I made the signal for the Phæton, Pallas, and King-Fisher, to chace, and followed them with the line of battle ships. It was blowing fresh from the north; and as we came in with the land several large ships were seen under sail, which proved to be a French squadron, consisting of three line of battle ships, six frigates, a brig, a sloop and a cutter. Some of them were at first standing off shore, but unfortunately, the wind was fair for them to get into Belliste road, where we saw several large ships at anchor. We had got very near to the enemy's ships and had hopes at first we should have got up with them before they could have reached their ports; and made signals for the ships to form for their mutual support; and engage the enemy as they came up. The Phæton fired several shots which the line of battle returned from their sterns. I followed as far as I thought prudent, and then hauled the wind. Soon after I saw three sail standing in, I made the signal to chace, they were two French frigates and a large Dutch built ship, in tow of one of them. They stood round the south end of Belliste; the hindmost ship got within gun shot, and several were exchanged. The King-Fisher fired several broadsides at the frigates; they were obliged to cast off the ship in tow and, running the point of the island we came upon a convoy, chiefly brigs. Eight of them were taken, but the frigates running in shore among shoals, the Triumph and Phæton having made signals to me of danger we were obliged to give over the pursuit.

By what I can learn the convoy came from Bourdeaux laden with wines and under the charge of three line of battle ships, and eight frigates. A brig corvette had anchored close in with the south end of the island in the evening, whilst the frigates were chased at night. I directed capt. Stopford, in the Phæton, to work in shore, and if he did not perceive any works to protect the corvette, to endeavour to bring her out. He attempted it in the morning, but they opened a battery on the ship which he had not seen; and the brig being close hauled in shore during the night, capt. Stopford very properly thought it not an object of consequence to balance the loss the ship was likely to sustain, and therefore returned having had one man killed, seven wounded, and two of his guns dismounted. I find the vessels have naval stores as well as wine; the ship has cannon, and I understand is laden with naval and ordnance stores.

Two American vessels, laden with provisions of different kinds have been detained here by the squadron. I send them in by the King Fisher, I have ordered capt. Gosselin to join me here again immediately.

Copy of a letter from capt. Gosselin, of his majesty's sloop King-Fisher, dated Falmouth, June 24, 1795, to Evan Nepean, secretary to the admiralty.

You will be pleased to inform my lords commissioners of the admiralty, of the arrival of his majesty's sloop under my command, off this port, and having seen the large ship captured by vice-admiral Cornwallis's squadron on the 7th inst. in safety; all the rest of the squadron parted company with me on the 19th in a severe gale of wind.

I am, &c. T. L. GOSSELIN.

Extract of a letter from vice admiral Cornwallis, dated June 15, 1795, *on board the Royal Sovereign, at sea, to Evan Nepean, secretary to the admiralty.*

"I have the honour to inform you, for the information of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, that on the 16th, in the morning, standing in with the land near the Penmarks, I sent the Phæton a-head to look out for any of the enemy's ships on the coast. I stood after her with the rest of the ships; at 10 she made a signal for seeing a fleet a-head, and afterwards that they were of superior force; upon her bringing to, I made a signal to haul the wind upon the starboard tack.

"At this time I could see the hulls of the strange sails. Thirty were counted, and some of them had all their sails out upon a wind to leeward of us. I stood upon the starboard tack with all our sails, keeping the ships collected. Upon inquiring by signal, the enemy's force, capt. Stopford answered 13 line of battle ships, 14 frigates, 2 brigs and a cutter, in all 30 sail. Near half of them tacked in shore, in the afternoon the wind fell very much and came round to the northward, and of course brought those ships of the enemy which had tacked to windward, and the other laid up for us; they were seen in the morning before it was day light upon both quarters of the squadron.

"At nine in the morning one of the front line of battle ships began to fire upon the Mars; their frigates were arranged up abreast of us to windward, except one, which kept to leeward and ran upon the larboard quarter of the Mars; then yawed and fired, which was frequent and repeated. This was the only frigate that attempted any thing. A teazing fire with intervals was kept up during the whole day; in the evening they made a show of a more serious attack upon the Mars, which had fell a little to leeward, and obliged me to bear up for her support; this was their last effort—if any thing deserves this appellation. Several shot were fired for 2 hours after, but they appeared to be drawing off, and before the sun was set their whole fleet had tacked and was standing from us; the Mars and Triumph being the sternmost ships, were of course more exposed to the enemy's fire, and I cannot too much commend the spirited conduct of Sir Charles Cotton, and Sir Erasmus Gower, the captains of those ships. Lord Charles Fitzgerald also in the Brunswick, kept up a very good fire from the after guns; but that ship was obliged the whole time to carry every sail. The Bellerophon being nearly in the same circumstance, I was glad to keep in some measure in reserve, having reason first to suppose there would be full occasion for the utmost exertion of us all; and being rather a-head of me was not able to fire much. I considered that ship as a treasure in store, having heard of her former atchievements, and observed the spirit manifested by all on board, when she passed me.

"Joined to the activity and zeal shewed by lord Cranston during the whole cruise, I am also much indebted to capt. Whitby for his activity and unremitted diligence on board the Royal Sovereign. The frigates shewed the greatest attention and alertness. I kept the Pallas near me to repeat signals, which capt. Curzen performed very much to my satisfaction; indeed, I shall ever feel the impressions which the good conduct of the captains, officers, seamen, marines, and soldiers in the squadron has made on my mind; and it was the greatest pleasure I ever received to see the spirit manifested by the men, who instead of being cast down at seeing thirty sail of the enemy's ships at-

tacking our little ſquadron, were in the higheſt ſpirits imaginable—I do not mean the Royal Sovereign alone; the ſame ſpirit was ſhewn in all the ſhips, as they came near me, and although (circumſtanced as we were) we had no great reaſon to complain of the conduct of the enemy, yet our men could not help repeatedly expreſſing their contempt of them, could common prudence have allowed me to let looſe their valour, I hardly know what might not have been accompliſhed by ſuch men.

Little damages have been received by the ſhips in general, except the ſterns having been very much ſhocked by firing the guns; the Mars reports 12 men wounded, but none killed—the mainmaſt, fore and fore top-ſail yard wounded, and the rigging and ſails cut a good deal. The Triumph has ſhifted and repaired ſome of her ſails, but any damage ſhe has received is ſo trifling, at leaſt in the captains eyes, that Sir Eraſmus Gower has not thought it worth reporting; indeed the cool and firm conduct of that ſhip was ſuch, that it appeared to me the enemy's ſhips dared not to come near her. I take an opportunity of ſending this by the Phæton, leſt upon hearing that the French fleet are at ſea, their lordſhips may be under apprehenſions for the ſafety of their ſhips.

June 28.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Admiralty Office, June 27.

The following diſpatch was this morning received from lord Bridport, K. B.

Royal George, at ſea, June 24, 1795.

SIR,

It is with ſincere ſatisfaction I acquaint you, for the information of the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, that his majeſty's ſhips under my command attacked the enemy's fleet, conſiſting of 12 ſhips of the line, attended with eleven frigates and ſome ſmaller cruiſers, on the 23d inſt. cloſe in with port L'Orient: The ſhips which ſtruck are the Alexander, Le Formidable and Le Tygre, which were with difficulty retained. If the enemy had not been protected and ſheltered by the land, I have every reaſon to believe that a greater number, if not all the line of battle ſhips, would have been taken or deſtroyed.

In detailing the particulars of this ſervice, I am to ſtate, that at the dawn of day on the 22d inſtant, the Nymph and Aſtrea being the look out frigates a-head, made the ſignal for the enemy's fleet. I ſoon perceived that there was no intention to meet me in battle; conſequently I made the ſignal for four of the beſt ſailing ſhips, the Sans Pareil, Orion, Ruſſel, and Coloſſus, and ſoon afterwards for the whole fleet, to chaſe, which continued all that day and during the night with very little wind.

Early in the morning on the 23d inſt. the headmoſt ſhips, the Irreſiſtible, Orion, Queen Charlotte, Ruſſel, Coloſſus and Sans Pareil, were pretty well up with the enemy, and a little before ſix o'clock the action began and continued till near 9, when the ſhips ſtruck; the Britiſh ſquadron were near to ſome batteries, and in the face of a ſtrong naval port; which will manifeſt to the public, the zeal, intrepidity and ſkill of the admirals, captains, and all other officers and ſoldiers employed upon this ſervice; and they are fully entitled to my warmeſt acknowledgements. I beg alſo to be allowed to mark my approbation, in a particular manner of captain Domett's conduct, ſerving under my flag, for his manly ſpirit, and for the aſſiſtance I received from his active and attentive mind. I feel likewiſe great ſatisfaction in doing juſtice to the meritorious conduct of all the officers of every claſs, as well as the bravery of the ſeamen and ſoldiers in the Royal George upon this event, and upon former occaſions.

I judged it neceſſary upon the information I had received of the force of the enemy, to put the Robuſt, Thunderer and Standard, into my line of battle; but their diſtance from the ſquadron, and under the circumſtances of little wind, they could not join me till after the action was over. I ſhall proceed upon my ſtation as ſoon as I have ordered a diſtribution of the priſoners, and made other neceſſary arrangements for the ſquadron. It is my intention to keep at ſea, in order to fulfil every part of my inſtructions, I have judged it neceſſary to ſend captain Domett with my diſpatches, who will give their lordſhips ſuch further information as ſhall have occurred to him on the victory we have gained.

You will herewith receive a liſt of the killed and wounded, with the ſhips they belonged to, and the commanders names.

N. B. I am happy to find by the report made to me, that captain Grindall's wounds are not dangerous.

NOTE. Capt. Domett reports, that the remainder of the enemy's fleet made their eſcape into L'Orient.

I am, &c. BRIDPORT.

14 officers and 105 men wounded.
29 men killed.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt 20.*

This day, at two o'clock, a committee of merchants and traders waited on the preſident of the United States, and preſented him an addreſs on the ſubject of the treaty—in which they explicitly declare their approbation of the conduct of the ſenate, in their advice and conſent to a conditional ratification—their confidence in the deciſions of the conſtituted authorities, &c.—This addreſs was ſigned by upwards of four hundred names, including the principal merchants and traders of this city. A copy of this addreſs and of the preſident's anſwer we hope to lay before our readers to morrow. [Gaz. U. S.]

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Weſtern army, to his father, dated Fort Wayne, June 10, 1795.

"I have juſt time to inform you of my arrival at this poſt the third inſtant, after encountering a fatiguing though generally a pleaſant trip of eleven hundred and odd miles down the Ohio, and up to the ſource of the Wabaſh river, which is within nine miles of this place. I paſſed, and halted at a number of Indian villages, and was treated friendly by all but one party, who was rather inſolent than otherwiſe, theſe were ſome Kickapoos, but principally Potowatimies, ſituated on the banks of the Thipacanos, a river of conſiderable ſize, which empties itſelf into the Wabaſh, about one mile from the town. However, by ſoothing language, and impreſſing upon their minds the fatal conſequences which muſt await their tribe, ſhould they inſult the flag I bore, I was permitted to paſs, after preſenting to them about two gallons of whiſkey—that liquor ſo deſtructive to theſe wretches. My journal I ſhall forward you by the firſt ſafe conveyance.

"The Indians are beginning to collect for the treaty, but in ſo tardy a manner, that it is problematical whether it will be held in all this month, or, in fact, until the middle of the next. I rather think the latter, Such delays I remember hearing you ſay, was not uncommon, when the late Sir William Johnſon had the ſuperintending of Indian affairs, under the Britiſh government—the Britiſh are uſing every exertion to prevent the Indians meeting, but will not, I think, ſucceed. Every day freſh parties though ſmall ones arrive; numbers are encamped around us, and ſeveral for miles are raiſing corn, in the vicinity of our poſt. This conduct beſpeaks good intentions towards us, whether they bear them in their breaſts or not—I cannot enlarge on this ſubject, as this letter is only intended to aſſure you of my ſucceſs."

PETERSBURG, *Auguſt 18.*

In the night of Thurſday laſt, we had a moſt powerful torrent of rain which raiſed the creeks and rivers in this neighbourhood, at leaſt twelve feet above their uſual height, and much higher than has been known for upwards of ſeventy years. The run which paſſes acroſs Water-ſtreet commonly called Brick-houſe Run was overflowed to ſuch a degree by day break on Friday morning, as to be two feet above that part of the ſtreet, and the houſes were in the greateſt danger; one of them, a large two ſtory houſe, was nearly waſhed down—the current carried away ſo much of the ſtreet as to be rendered impaſſable. That part of the town which lies next the landing, was entirely overflowed on Friday, and near two thirds of the houſes, have either moved from their foundations or have cruſhed down; moſt of thoſe that are now ſtanding have received ſuch injury, that it is apprehended they will fall when the water abates. The bridge and ſaw mill, near Campbell and Wheeler's mills, and the bridge that leads from this town over Appomattox river, have been carried away. All the mills in this neighbourhood are very much damaged, and ſome are totally deſtroyed. We hear that this flood has been very general throughout the country, and that the loſſes in mills, houſes, bridges, crops, &c. far exceed any thing of the kind within the knowledge of any man living.

ANNAPOLIS, *Auguſt 27.*

The hon. Edmund Randolph, Eſq; has reſigned the office of ſecretary of ſtate.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, for and on account of the ſecurities of the late THOMAS WILLIAMS, former collector of the taxes in Prince-George's county, did, in the month of December, 1789, by virtue of an order from the commiſſioners of the tax of ſaid county, expoſe to public ſale real property to a conſiderable amount, which was chargeable with, and liable for, the arrearages of taxes due in the years 1780, 1781 and 1782, and which was, in many inſtances, (to prevent injury to the owners) bought in, by a friend employed by the ſecurities, at little more than the amount of the arrearages then due, under an impreſſion and hope, that the proprietors would immediately come forward and diſcharge the reſpective claims, and take back their lands, but hitherto this friendly interpoſition has availed nothing; in moſt inſtances the arrearages remain unpaid, and the ſecurities left to the diſagreeable alternative, of expoſing the real property a ſecond time to ſale, or of inſtituting ſuits for the recovery of the lands; the latter caſe, although they have every aſſurance of ſucceſs if adopted, is attended with ſuch expence and delay, that they have determined upon the former: Whereupon notice is hereby given, that I ſhall EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, at the town of Upper-Marlborough, on Friday the 12th of September next, (being in Prince-George's county court week) all the REAL PROPERTY heretofore taken in execution by order of the commiſſioners of the tax of ſaid county, and by me advertiſed for ſale in December, 1789, where the arrearages of taxes ſtill remain unpaid.

RINALDO JOHNSON.

To be SOLD, at VENDUE, on Saturday the nineteenth of September next, at the court-houſe, in Port-Tobacco, Charles county,

ABOUT SEVEN THOUSAND POUNDS of CROP TOBACCO belonging to the eſtate of the late general SMALLWOOD, by the

ADMINISTRATRIX.

Auguſt 17, 1795.

HAVING ſuffered much loſs by treſpaſſers on my plantation near this city, I now give notice, that I will proſecute all thoſe who commit the like in future.

BENJAMIN OGLE.

Auguſt 22, 1795.

By virtue of a deed of truſt from THOMAS BOND, Eſquire, will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on the premiſes, in St. Mary's county, at the houſe of MARY POWERS, on Saturday the nineteenth day of September, ſeventeen hundred and ninety-five,

THAT VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, being part of a tract of land called LONG LOOK FOR COME AT LAST, contains about 300 acres, the land is well timbered, and has ſome valuable ſwamp land on it, and is in good tenantable repair.

——ALSO,——

The dower in a TRACT of LAND called TRUMANA and DEVONSHIRE, to be SOLD on the ſame day and place, which rents for 400lb. tobacco per year. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale, by

JESSE LOCK.

Auguſt 5, 1795.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court, will be SOLD, on the ſixteenth of September next, if fair, or the firſt fair day, Sunday excepted, at the late dwelling houſe of Mr. TYLER BALDWIN, deceaſed,

A QUANTITY of STOCK, conſiſting of work HORSES, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, alſo, ſome Houſehold Furniture, Plantation Utenſils, and a quantity of Tobacco, in bulk, and the Wearing Apparel of the deceaſed, with a ſmall quantity of Corn, and the like of Bacon, with ſundry other articles. The ſale to begin at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The terms of ſale to be for CASH.

NICHOLAS BALDWIN, AND SAMUEL BALDWIN, Executors of *Tyler Baldwin* deceaſed.

Auguſt 25, 1795.

THE ſubſcriber having rented STRAWBERRY HILL, near this city, hereby forewarns all perſons from treſpaſſing on it in any manner whatever.

H. J. STIER.

Annapolis, Auguſt 26, 1795.

Annapolis Races.

THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB RACES will commence on the *Tueſday* after the firſt *Monday* in *November* next, over a fine courſe near this city.

By order,
JESSE DEWEES, Secretary
JOCKEY CLUB.

Annapolis, Auguſt 24, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber intends making application to the general aſſembly of this ſtate, at their next ſeſſion, in order to be relieved from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

HYLAND GEARS.

Kent county, ſtate of Maryland, 1795.

Runaways in Cuſtody.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, on the 19th of this inſtant, two negro men, one of them ſays his name is WILLIAM, and that he belongs to JACOB CASTER, in Moore county, near Croſs creek, in North-Carolina, and that he has been runaway theſe twelve months; the other ſays his name is TOM, and that he belongs ZADOCH CLAGETT, merchant, in George-town, Montgomery county. Their maſters are hereby requeſted to pay charges and take them away in two months from the above date, or they will be ſold, according to law, for their priſon fees and other charges, by

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Auguſt 25, 1795.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Tueſday the 8th day of September next, at the late dwelling of STEPHEN STEWARD, ſen. on Weſt river, for READY MONEY, and continued from day to day until all is ſold,

ALL the perſonal property of the ſaid Steward, conſiſting of valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, plantation utenſils, a valuable ſtock of HORSES, Cattle and Sheep, a ſet of Blackſmith's Tools, and upwards of twenty valuable NEGROES, conſiſting of Men, Women, and two Children, amongſt the men is a good houſe carpenter. The ſale to commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, adminiſtrator de bonis non.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Tueſday the 8th day of September next, at the late dwelling of STEPHEN STEWARD, jun. on Weſt river, for READY MONEY, and continued from day to day till all is ſold,

ALL the perſonal property of the ſaid Steward, conſiſting of ſome HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, a large ſtock of HORSES, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. The ſale to commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, Adminiſtrator.

An APPRENTICE
Wanted at this Office.

STATE of MARYLAND.

An ACT for NATURALIZATION, Paſſed July Seſſion, 1779.

WHEREAS the increaſe of people is a means to advance the wealth and ſtrength of this ſtate: And whereas many foreigners from the lenity of our government, the ſecurity afforded by our conſtitution and laws to civil and religious liberty, the mildneſs of our climate, the fertility of our ſoil, and the advantages of our commerce, may be induced to come and ſettle in this ſtate, if they were made partakers of the advantages and privileges which the natural born ſubjects of this ſtate do enjoy:

Be it therefore enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That every perſon who ſhall hereafter come into this ſtate, from any nation, kingdom or ſtate, and ſhall, before the governor and the council, or before the general court, or any one of the judges thereof, or before any county court of this ſtate, repeat and ſubſcribe a declaration of his belief in the Chriſtian religion, and take, repeat and ſubſcribe, the following oath, or affirmation, if a Quaker, Menoniſt or Tunker, to wit: "I, A. B. do ſwear, or affirm, that I will "hereafter become a ſubject to the ſtate of Maryland, "and will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the "ſaid ſtate, and that I do not hold myſelf bound to "yield any allegiance or obedience to any king or "prince, or any other ſtate or government," (which ſaid oath or affirmation, and ſubſcription aforeſaid, reſpectively, the governor and the council, the general court, or any one judge thereof, or any county court, are hereby empowered to adminiſter and take) ſhall, thereupon and thereafter, be deemed, adjudged and taken, to be a natural born ſubject of this ſtate; and ſhall be thenceforth entitled to all the immunities, rights and privileges, of a natural born ſubject of this ſtate; provided, that no perſon who ſhall become a natural born ſubject of this ſtate, by virtue of this act, ſhall be appointed to any civil office, or eligible as governor, member of the council or general aſſembly, or as a delegate to congreſs, unleſs ſuch perſon ſhall have reſided within this ſtate ſeven years previous to ſuch election or appointment, and ſhall have the property and eſtate required by the conſtitution and form of government, to execute any of the ſaid offices reſpectively.

And be it enacted, That the clerk of the council ſhall, before the ſeſſion of every general court, return a liſt of the names of the perſons who ſhall take and ſubſcribe the ſaid oath or affirmation, and make the ſaid declaration reſpectively, before the governor and the council, and the time when taken and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the ſaid court; and any judge of the general court, adminiſtering and taking the ſaid oath or affirmation, ſhall return, to the next general court, a liſt of the names of the perſons who ſhall take and ſubſcribe the ſaid oath or affirmation, and make the ſaid declaration reſpectively, before him, and the time when taken and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the ſaid court.

And be it enacted, That a certificate, by the clerk of the council or by any judge of the general court, or by the clerk of the general or any county court, of any perſon's having taken and ſubſcribed the ſaid oath or affirmation, and having made and ſubſcribed the ſaid declaration; or a certificate, by the clerk of the general court, that it appears by the return of any judge of the ſaid court, entered among the minutes, of any perſon's having taken and ſubſcribed the ſaid oath or affirmation, and having made and ſubſcribed the ſaid declaration, ſhall be deemed and taken to be a ſufficient teſtimony and proof thereof, and of his being a natural born ſubject, and as ſuch ſhall be allowed in every court of this ſtate.

And, to encourage ſuch foreigners to come and ſettle in this ſtate, *Be it enacted,* That no tax ſhall be impoſed on any ſuch foreigner coming into this ſtate and taking and ſubſcribing the declaration and oath or affirmatoin aforeſaid, or his property, for the term of two years after his arrival in this ſtate.

And, to encourage ſuch foreigners, tradeſmen, artificers and manufacturers, to come and ſettle in this ſtate, *Be it enacted,* That no tax ſhall be impoſed on any ſuch foreigner, being a tradeſman, artificer or manufacturer, coming into this ſtate, and taking and ſubſcribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforeſaid, or his property, for the term of four years after his arrival in this ſtate.

2

ARRET de NATURALIZATION, paſsé dans le Séance de Juillet, 1779.

D'AUTANT que l'augmentation du peuple étend naturellement les richeſſes et la force de cet etat; et d'autant que la modération de notre gouvernement, la ſécurité donnée par notre conſtitution et les loix pour la liberté civile et religieuſe, la douceur de notre climat, la fertilité de notre ſol, et les avantages de notre commerce, peuvent exciter beaucoup d'étrangers à venir s'établir dans cet état, ſi on les ſeſoit participants des avantages et des priviléges dont nos ſujets naturels jouiſſent;

Ceſt pourquoi l'Aſſemblée Générale de Maryland a paſsée un Arrêt, Que toute perſonne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet état, de quelque nation, royaume ou état, que ce ſoit, et qui répétera et ſignera, pardevant le gouverneur et ſon conſeil, ou pardevant la cour générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ſes juges, ou pardevant quelque cour de comté de cet état, une déclaration de ſa croyance dans la religion chrétienne, et prendra, répétera et ſignera, le ſerment ſuivant (ou l'affirmation, s'il eſt Quaqre, Menoniſt ou Dunker) *ſavoir*—"Je, A. B. jure, ou affirme, que je ſerai do- "rénavant fidel ſujet de l'état de Maryland, et que "je ne me crois point obligé d'être ſoumis à l'obéiſſance "d'aucun roi ou prince, ou d'aucun autre état ou "gouvernement,"—(lequel ſerment, ou affirmation, et ſignature ſuſdit, ſera adminiſtré et pris, reſpectivement, par le gouverneur et le conſeil, ou par la cour générale, ou par quelqu'un de ſes juges, ou par quelque cour de comté, leſquels ſont munis de ce pouvoir) ſera dorénavant eſtimé et conſideré comme ſujet natif de cet état, et ſera alors en droit de jouir de la liberté et des priviléges du dit état; pourvu que perſonne de ceux qui en ſeront devenu ſujets, en vertu de cet arrêt, ne ſoit élu pour ſervir dans aucun emploi civil, comme gouverneur, membre du conſeil ou de l'aſſemblée générale, ou délégue du congrés, qu'il n'ait fait ſa réſidence dans cet état, ſept ans préalables à cette élection ou appointement, et qu'il n'ait les biens et fonds réquiré par la conſtitution et la form du gouvernement, pour exécuter aucune des dites charges.

Et qu'il ſoit ordonné, Que le greffier du conſeil portera à la séance de chaque cour générale, une liſte des noms des perſonnes qui auront pris et ſignés le dit ſerment ou affirmation, et fait la dit déclaration reſpectivement, pardevant le gouverneur, et pardevant le conſeil, avec le tems qu'ils l'auront pris et fait, pour être donné au greffier de la cour générale, et pour être mis dans les memoires de la dite cour: Et tout juge de la cour générale, qui aura adminiſtré et pris le dit ſerment, ou affirmation, portera à la premiere cour générale, une liſte des noms des perſonnes qui auront pris et ſigné le dit ſerment, ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration, réſpectivement, devant lui, avec le tems qu'ils l'auront pris et fait, au greffier de la cour générale, pour être enrégiſtrée dans les mémoires de la dite cour.

Et qu'il ſoit ordonné, Que le greffier du conſeil, ou quelque juge de la cour générale, ou le greffier de la dite cour, ou celui de quelque cour de comté, donnera à toute perſonne, qui aura pris et ſigné le dit ſerment ou affirmation, et qui aura fait et ſigné la dite déclaration, un certificat, qu'il paroit, par la liſte de quelque juge de la dite cour, enregiſtré dans les mémoires, que toute perſonne qui aura pris et ſigné le dit ſerment, ou affirmation, et aura fait et ſigné la dite déclaration, ſera eſtimé, dans toutes les cours de cet état, ſujet naturel.

Et, pour encourager les étrangers à venir s'établir dans cet état, *Qu'il ſoit ordonné,* Que ceux qui y viendront, et qui prendront et ſigneront la déclaration, et le ſerment, ou affirmation ſuſdit, ſeront exempts, avec leurs biens, de toute impôt, pendant deux ans après leur arrivée.

Et, afin d'encourager les gens de metiers, ou artiſans, et les manufacturiers étrangers, à venir s'établir dans cet état, *Qu'il ſoit ordonné,* Qu'il ne ſera impoſé aucun impôt ſur eux ni ſur leur biens, pendant le terme de quatre ans, à commencer du jour de leur arrivée dans cet état; pourvu qu'ils prennent et ſignent la déclaration et le ſerment, ou l'affirmation, ſuſdit.

2

STAAT MARYLAND.

NATURALISIRUNG-GESEZ, Gegeben in der November Sizung, 1779.

DA die Vermehrung der Volksmenge ein Mittel iſt den Reichthum und die Stærcke dieſes Staates zu beſœrdern: Und da viele Fremdlinge durch die Gelindigkeit unſerer Regierung, die ſicherheit welche durch unſere Verfaſſung und Geſeze buergerlicher und gottesdienſtlicher Freyheit verſchafft iſt, die Milde unſeres Himmels-Striches, die Fruchtbarkeit unſeres Bodens und durch die Vortheile unſeres Handels veranlaſſet werden mœgen in dieſem Staate ſich niederzulaſſen, wenn ſie der Vortheile und Vorrechte, welche die eingebohrnen Buerger dieſes Staates genieſſen, theilhaftig gemacht werden wuerden:

Es ſey deſwegen durch die Allgemeine (geſezgebende) Verſamlung von Maryland zum Geſez gemacht, Daſs jede Perſon, die hinfuero in dieſen Staat kommt, von irgend einer Nation, Reich oder Staat, und vor dem Gouverneur und Rath, oder vor dem Allgemeinen Gerichte, oder vor irgend einem Richter deſſelben, oder vor irgend einem Grafſchafts Gerichte dieſes Staates eine Erklærung ſeines Glaubens an die Chriſtliche Religion nachſpricht und unterſchreibet, und den folgenden Eid, oder Betheurung wenn es ein Quæker, Mennoniſt oder Dunker waere, leiſtet, nachſpricht und unterſchreibet:—"Ich, A. B. ſchwœre, oder betheure, "daſs ich hinfuero ein Buerger des Staats Maryland "werden will, und dem beſagten Staate treu, und "wahrhaftig ergeben ſeyn will, und daſs ich mich "nicht verbunden erachte, irgend einem Kœnige oder "Fuerſten, oder irgend einem andern Staate oder "Regierung irgend eine Unterwuerfigkeit oder Gehor- "ſam zu leiſten"—(welch beſagten Eid oder Betheurung, und vorbemeldete Unterſchrift, reſpective, der Gouverneur und Rath, das Allgemeine Gericht, oder irgend ein Richter deſſelben, oder irgend ein Grafſchafts Gericht hierbey bevollmæchtiget ſind ſich leiſten zu laſſen und zu nehmen) darauf und darnach ein eingebohrner Burger dieſes Staats zu ſeyn geachtet, dafuer gehalten und angeſehen ſeyn ſoll; und von deman zu allen Freyheiten, Rechten und Privilegien eines eingebohrnen Buergers dieſes Staats berechtiget ſeyn ſoll; mit der Bedingung, daſs niemand der ein eingebohrner Buerger dieſes Staats in Kraft dieſes Geſezes werden wird, zu irgend einen oeffentlichen Amt beſtellet, oder als Gouverneur, Glied des Rathes, oder der Allgemeinen Verſamlung oder als Abgeordneter zum Congreis erwaehlbar ſeyn ſoll, er habe denn ſieben Jahre vor ſolcher Erwaehlung oder Beſtellung in dieſem Staate gewohnet, und beſize das Eigenthum und Vermœgen, welches bey der Verfaſſung und Regierungs form erheiſchet wird, irgend eines beſagter reſpectiven Aemter zu verwalten.

Und es ſey zum Geſez gemacht, Daſs der Schreiber des Rathes, vor jeder Sizung des Allgemeinen Gerichts, dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts ein Verſeichnis der Namen derjenigen Perſonen, welche vor dem Gouverneur und Rath beſagten Eid oder Betheurung reſpective leiſten und unterſchreiben, und beſagte Erklaerung machen werden, und der Zeit wann geleiſtet und gemacht, einliefern ſolle, damit er es in beſagtem Gerichts Protokoll einſchreibe: Und irgend ein Richter des Allgemeinen Gerichts, der beſagten Eid oder Betheurung vor ſich leiſten laeſst, ſoll bey dem naechſten Allgemeinen Gerichte ein Verzeichnis der Namen der Perſonen, welche vor ihm beſagten Eid oder Betheurung reſpective geleiſtet und unterſchrieben und beſagte Erklaerung gethan haben werden, und der Zeit wann geleiſtet und gethan, dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts einliefern, damit er es dem Protokoll beſagten Gerichts einverleibe.

Und es ſey zum Geſez gemacht, Daſs ein Beglaubigungs-Schein von dem Schreiber des Raths, oder von irgend einem Richter des Allgemeinen Gerichts, oder von dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen oder irgend eines Grafſchafts-Gerichts: Daſs irgend eine Perſon beſagten Eid oder Betheurung geleiſtet und unterſchrieben und beſagte Erklaerung gethan und unterſchrieben habe—oder ein Beglaubigungs Schein von dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts, daſs es aus dem protokollirten Berichte irgend eines Richters beſagten Gerichts erhelle, irgend eine Perſon habe beſagten Eid oder Betheurung geleiſtet und unterſchrieben und beſagte Erklaerung gethan und unterſchrieben—auer ein zulaengliches Zeugnis und Beweis deſſen, und davon, daſs ſolche Perſon Bueger ſey, geachtet und gehalten, und dafuer in jedem Gerichtshofe dieſes Staats anerkannt werden ſolle.

Und, um ſolche Fremdlinge aufzumuntern in dieſen Staat zu kommen und ſich darin niederzulaſſen, *Sey es zum Geſez gemacht,* daſs, fuer einen Zeitraum von zwey Jahren nach ſeiner Ankunft in dieſem Staate, irgend einem ſolchen Fremdlinge, der in dieſen Staat kommt, und vorbemeldete Erklaerung und Eid oder Betheurung thut und unterſchreibet, ihm oder ſeinem Eigenthume, *keine Abgabe* auferleget werden ſolle.

Und, um ſolche Fremdlinge, Gewerbtreibende Handwerker und Fabrikanten, aufzumuntern zu kommen und in dieſem Staate ſich niederzulaſſen, *Sey es zum Geſez gemacht,* daſs *keine Abgabe* irgend einem ſolchen Fremdlinge, der ein Gewerbtreibender, Handwerker oder Fabrikant iſt, in dieſen Staat kommt, und vorbeſagte Erklaerung und Eid oder Betheurung thut und unterſchreibet, oder ſeinem Eigenthume, fuer einen Zeitraum von vier Jahren nach ſeiner Ankunft in dieſem Staate auferlegt werden ſolle.

2

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premiſes, on Monday the 26th day of October next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, if not previouſly ſold at private ſale,

A VALUABLE and HEALTHY PLANTATION, in Anne-Arundel county, in the occupation of captain WM. WEEMS, who will go over the land and point out the improvements to any one inclinable to purchaſe. This plantation contains about 380 acres, is about four miles diſtant from the bay, and about the ſame diſtance from Patuxent-river, is convenient to Lower-Marlborough, Pig-Point, Tracey's Landing, and Nottingham warehouſes. There are about 100 acres of woodland, and a conſiderable meadow may be made. The land is well adapted to corn, tobacco and wheat, is plentifully ſupplied with water, and on it are good orchards; the buildings are a good dwelling houſe, three rooms below and three above, with a good cellar and kitchen, an overſeer's houſe, quarter, corn houſe, tobacco houſe, and other out houſes.

—ALSO,—

A TRACT of LAND, on Herring creek, adjoining Tracey's Landing warehouſe, containing about 93 acres. There is on the land ſome wood and meadow, a dwelling houſe, kitchen, two tobacco houſes, and an orchard, and is well adapted to corn, tobacco and wheat.

The above property will be ſold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaſer to give bond with approved ſecurity. Mr. DAVID WEEMS will ſhew the ſmall tract to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe.

JOHN MUIR, Agent for the creditors of captain WM. WEEMS.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at my dwelling plantation, near Annapolis, on Thurſday the 5th day of September next, for READY CASH.

ONE LIKELY NEGRO BOY, about ſixteen years of age, late the property of JOHN LUSBY, deceaſed.

ROBERT LUSBY, Adminiſtrator of JOHN LUSBY, deceaſed.

3X

To be SOLD,

SUNDRY VALUABLE COUNTRY BORN SLAVES, amongſt which is a very good waggoner, who underſtands all kinds of plantation work, and is about thirty years of age. The above negroes will be ſold on five years credit, on bond with good ſecurity, by

JOHN WORTHINGTON, of BRICE.

To be SOLD, at the plantation of the ſubſcriber in Anne-Arundel county, near the mouth of Lyon's Creek, on Thurſday the 10th of September next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, for READY CASH.

A QUANTITY of ſtock, amongſt them are a good ſaddle horſe, and ſeveral work ditto, about 30 head of cattle, and 40 head of hogs, and a quantity of houſehold furniture, and plantation utenſils. The ſale to commence at eleven o'clock, and continue till all is ſold.

LEONARD GARY.

Notice is hereby given, that on Friday the 11th of September next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, will be EXPOSED to SALE, all the perſonal eſtate of THOMAS KING, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed,

CONSISTING of ſix likely young country born NEGROES, ſome horſes, cattle, ſheep and hogs, tobacco, plantation utenſils, and houſehold furniture. The ſale to be on the premiſes, and begin at eleven o'clock. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

All perſons who have claims againſt the eſtate of the ſaid THOMAS KING, are requeſted to bring them in, on or before the day of ſale, properly authenticated.

SOLOMON GROVES, Adminiſtrator.

Auguſt 19, 1795. 2

APPLICATION will be made to the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, by the rector and veſtry of St. JAMES's PARISH, to paſs an act empowering them to ſell the glebe land on Patuxent river.

By order of the veſtry,

WILLIAM HENRY HALL, Regiſter.

An ACT for altering the twenty-third article of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate, and ſuch parts of the twenty-fifth and twenty-ſixth articles of the ſame as reſpect the time of chooſing the governor and the council to the governor.

WHEREAS it will greatly conduce to the promotion of public convenience, that the annual conſtitutional ſeſſion of the legiſlature ſhould commence on the third Monday in December inſtead of the firſt Monday in November,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That the time of holding the annual ſeſſion of the legiſlature, fixed by the conſtitution and form of government on the firſt Monday in November, ſhall, after the confirmation of this act, be changed to the third Monday in December in each year, and the firſt ſeſſion under and by virtue of the alteration contemplated by this act ſhall be and commence on the third Monday in December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſix.

III. *And be it enacted,* That after the meeting of the general aſſembly of Maryland in virtue of this act, the governor of this ſtate ſhall from thenceforth be elected annually on the Monday next after the commencement of each ſeſſion thereof, and that the council to the governor ſhall be appointed and elected annually on the Tueſday next after the commencement of each ſeſſion thereof; and the ſaid governor and council, who ſhall have been elected and appointed next preceding the commencement of this act, ſhall continue to act as ſuch, and be veſted with all the powers and authority given to them reſpectively by the conſtitution, until the appointment of a governor and council in virtue and purſuance hereof.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That this act ſhall be publiſhed for the conſideration of the people at leaſt three months previous to the next election of delegates, and if confirmed by the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion which ſhall enſue the ſaid general election, then this act, and the regulations herein contained, ſhall be taken and received as part of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate, and every thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government to the contrary is and ſhall be hereby repealed.

An ACT to alter ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government which prevent perſons conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath from being members of the legiſlature, electors of the ſenate, or to hold offices of profit and truſt.

BE it *enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That every perſon being a member of either of the religious ſects or ſocieties called Quakers, menoniſts, Tunkers or Nicolites, or New Quakers, and who ſhall be conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath on any occaſion, being otherwiſe qualified and duly elected a ſenator, delegate, or elector of the ſenate, or being otherwiſe qualified and duly appointed or elected to any office of profit or truſt, on making affirmation inſtead of taking the ſeveral oaths appointed by the conſtitution and form of government, and the ſeveral acts of aſſembly of this ſtate now in force, or that hereafter may be made, ſuch perſon may hold and exerciſe any office of profit or truſt to which he may be appointed or elected, and may, by ſuch affirmation, qualify himſelf to take a ſeat in the legiſlature, and to act therein as a member of the ſame in all caſes whatever, or to be an elector of the ſenate, in as full and ample a manner, to all intents and purpoſes whatever, as perſons are now competent and qualified to act who are not conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking ſuch oaths.

II. *And be it enacted,* That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alterations and amendment of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered and ſhall conſtitute and be valid, as a part of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

III. *And be it enacted,* That the ſeveral clauſes and ſections of the conſtitution and form of government contrary to the proviſions of this act, ſo far as they reſpect either of the ſects or ſocieties aforeſaid, ſhall be and are hereby declared to be repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof.

An ACT to repeal the fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government.

WHEREAS the fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government has been conſidered by ſome as inconſiſtent with the thirtieth ſection of the declaration of rights, and great inconvenience and injury to the public and individuals may reſult from officers of government being removeable only for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law;

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That the ſaid fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government be repealed, and any officer mentioned in the ſame fortieth ſection ſhall be removed for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law, and may be removed by the governor, upon the addreſs of the general aſſembly, provided that two thirds of all the members of each houſe concur in ſuch addreſs.

III. This act to take place on its being confirmed by the general aſſembly after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government.

An ACT concerning the juriſdiction of the general court.

WHEREAS it is declared by the bill of rights, that the trials of facts where they ariſe is one of the greateſt ſecurities of the lives, liberties, and eſtate of the people: And whereas the deciſion of cauſes in the general court, without very great delay and expence, is impracticable; therefore,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That from and after the end of this ſeſſion of aſſembly, all actions or ſuits at law whatſoever ſhall be commenced, proſecuted, and carried on to final judgment, in the reſpective county courts of the counties wherein the defendant or defendants may reſide, and not elſewhere, and the ſeveral and reſpective county courts ſhall have full power and authority to hear and determine all ſuch ſuits and actions,

III. *Provided nevertheleſs,* That nothing contained in this act ſhall be conſtrued to abridge or limit, in any manner whatever, the juriſdiction, authority and powers, of the juſtices of the peace, as eſtabliſhed by the laws of this ſtate.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That in all ſuits or actions at law hereafter to be commenced or inſtituted in the county courts of this ſtate, the juſtices of the ſeveral county courts, upon ſuggeſtion ſupported by affidavit, or other ſatisfactory proof, that any ſuit or action cannot be fairly or impartially tried in ſuch county, ſhall and may order and direct the record of their proceedings in ſuch ſuit or ſuits to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch adjoining county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch ſuit had been originally inſtituted therein; provided nevertheleſs, that ſuch ſuggeſtion be made during the term next after, or in which the iſſue ſhall or may be joined in ſaid ſuit or action.

V. *And be it enacted,* That any party or parties aggrieved by any judgment or determination of any county court in any civil ſuit or action, or any proſecution for the recovery of any penalty, fine or damages, ſhall have full power and right to appeal from ſuch judgement or determination to the general court; provided, that no ſuch appeal ſhall ſtay execution of a judgment againſt any defendant or defendants, unleſs bond and ſecurity be given as preſcribed by the act for regulating writs of error, and granting appeals from and to the courts of common law within this province, paſſed at a ſeſſion of aſſembly begun and held at the city of Annapolis the twenty-ſeventh day of October, in the year ſeventeen hundred and thirteen.

VI. *And be it enacted,* That if any treſpaſs ſhall be committed on any real property within this ſtate, and the perſon or perſons committing the ſame ſhall remove from the county where ſuch property may be, or cannot be found in ſuch county, ſuch treſpaſſer may be ſued in any county where he or ſhe may be found.

VII. *And be it enacted,* That if the plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants, in any ſuch action of treſpaſs, ſhall move the court in which ſuch action is brought for a warrant of reſurvey, to locate the lands on which ſuch treſpaſs was committed, it ſhall and may be lawful for the court to iſſue ſuch warrant to the ſurveyor and ſheriff of the county where ſuch land lies.

VIII. *And be it enacted,* That all warrants, proceſs and ſubpœnas, iſſued out of any county court of this ſtate, directed to the ſheriff, or coroner or ſurveyor, of any other county, ſhall be executed in the ſame manner as warrants, proceſs or ſubpœnas, which have heretofore iſſued out of the general court of this ſtate, and every juriſdiction or power incident thereto, and which hath or might have been exerciſed by the general court, or any of the officers of the ſame, ſhall and may be exerciſed by the reſpective county courts of this ſtate, and the officers thereof.

IX. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe any plaintiff or plaintiffs, his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall think proper to iſſue proceſs againſt any bail which have heretofore been taken in any action depending in the general court, or againſt the executors or adminiſtrators of ſuch bail, the clerk of the ſaid court, upon application of the ſaid plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his, her or their attorney, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall make out and tranſmit to the juſtices of the county court in which the ſaid bail, or his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall reſide, an exemplification of the record of the proceedings of ſuch court, upon which all ſuch proceſs and proceedings ſhall be had in the county court, as if ſuch bail had been originally taken therein.

X. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe the perſon or perſons who ſhall have become bail for any defendant or defendants in any action now depending in the general court, ſhall remove from, or cannot be found in, the county in which he or they reſided at the time he or they become bail in ſuch action, the county court of the ſaid county court of the ſaid county ſhall, upon the return of two *nihils* to any *ſcire facias* iſſued againſt ſuch bail, and upon default of his or their appearance, enter judgment thereupon againſt ſuch bail.

XI. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe of any judgment rendered in the general court, upon which it ſhall be neceſſary to iſſue a *ſcire facias* to obtain the effect of the ſaid judgment, the clerk of the general court, upon application of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his or their attorney, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall make out and tranſmit to the juſtices of the court of the county in which the defendant or defendants, or his, her or their executors, adminiſtrators or turtenants ſhall reſide, or in which the ſaid defendant or defendants, his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators lait reſided, in caſe of removal out of the ſtate, an exemplification of the record and proceedings of ſuch court, upon which ſall uch proceſs proceedings ſhall be had in the county court, as if the original judgment had been rendered therein.

XII. *And be it enacted,* That the juſtices of the ſeveral and reſpective county courts ſhall have excluſive juriſdiction and authority to try, according to law, all and every perſon or perſons who ſhall have committed, or ſhall commit, any offence or crime whatſoever, although it may ſubject ſuch perſon or perſons to the pains of death, and upon the conviction of the offender or offenders in due courſe of law in the county court of the county in which the crime hath been or ſhall be committed, ſhall give judgment according to the nature and quality of the crime or offence.

XIII. *And be it enacted,* That if any party preſented or indicted in any of the county courts of this ſtate, ſhall ſuggeſt to the court in which ſuch proſecution is depending, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in ſuch court, and ſhall ſupport ſuch ſuggeſtion by affidavit, or other ſatisfactory evidence, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid court, in their diſcretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the ſaid proſecution to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch adjoining county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch proſecution had been originally inſtituted therein.

XIV. *And be it enacted,* That if the attorney-general, or the proſecutor for the ſtate, ſhall ſuggeſt to any county court before whom an indictment is or may be depending, that the ſtate cannot have a fair and impartial trial in ſuch court, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid court, in their diſcretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the ſaid proſecution to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any other county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch proſecution had been originally commenced there, in.

XV. *And be it enacted,* That the juſtices of the ſaid county courts ſhall in all caſes civil, to be tried before them, ſign and allow bills of exceptions, where the ſame ſhall be deſired by the parties, or their counſel, or either of them.

XVI. *And be it enacted,* That in all caſes of appeals or writs of error hereafter to be proſecuted or brought before the general court or court of appeals, as the caſe may be, by plaintiff or defendant, upon a bill or bills of exception, where the judgment ſhall be reverſed, the general court, or court of appeals, ſhall direct their clerk to return the tranſcript of the record to the clerk of the county court that gave the judgment, with a writ of *procedendo* to ſuch county court, directing them to proceed in ſuch action, and to a new trial thereof, in the ſame manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been proſecuted, or writ of error brought, and the opinion of the general court, in caſe there be no appeal therefrom, or writ of error brought thereon, or the court of appeals, as the caſe may be, ſhall be concluſive in law as the queſtion by them decided; and ſuch county court, on receiving ſuch writ of *procedendo*, ſhall proceed in ſuch action to a new trial thereof, in the ſame manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been proſecuted, or writ of error brought, and ſhall direct ſuch action to be tried at the court to which the ſaid writ of *procedendo* ſhall be returned, of the plaintiff or defendant ſhall give notice of trial at ſuch court, above thirty days before the ſitting thereof, to the adverſe party, or to his attorney at law or in fact, and the trial can be had at ſuch court with juſtice to the parties, and if not, ſuch action may be continued in like manner as other actions, according to the diſcretion of the court, and the appellee on ſuch reverſal may be compelled to pay the coſts in the general court, or court of appeals, by execution iſſued therefrom, returnable to the county court that gave the judgment, and all former and future coſts in the county court of ſuch action ſhall abide the final event thereof, and if the appeal or error ſhall be made for ſeveral exceptions, the general court, or courts of appeals, ſhall give judgment on every exception.

XVII. *And be it enacted,* That as ſoon as the ſeveral ſuits, proſecutions and cauſes, now depending in the general court of this ſtate, ſhall have been heard and determined, it ſhall not be lawful for the ſaid court to ſummon any grand or petit jury upon any occaſion whatſoever, any thing contained in the acts of aſſembly of this ſtate to the contrary notwithſtanding.

XVIII. *And be it enacted,* That all acts of aſſembly, juriſdictions and authority, repugnant to, or inconſiſtent with, the proviſions of this law, are hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled.

XIX. This act to be publiſhed at leaſt three months before the next election of delegates, and to take place and be in force for the term of three years, on its being ratified and confirmed by the general aſſembly after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government, any thing in the fifty-fixth ſection of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government to the contrary notwithſtanding.

For PRIVATE SALE.

THE ſubſcriber will diſpoſe of, at PRIVATE SALE, his dwelling PLANTATION, lying on Weſt River, about twelve miles below the city of Annapolis, containing five hundred and nineteen acres of VALUABLE LAND, well adapted to farming and planting, has a very great proportion of woodland and valuable meadow, there are fifteen acres now in timothy, and thirty more may be made at a very ſmall expence. The ſituation of the dwelling-houſe commands an extenſive view of the bay, &c. and ſituated in a neighbourhood of ſeveral of the moſt reſpectable characters in Maryland. The improvements are all built within four years, conſiſting of a two ſtory framed dwelling-houſe, well finiſhed and painted inſide and out, a kitchen and ſtore-room at each end, conveniently conſtructed, milk houſe, ſmoke houſe, poultry houſes, corn houſe, ſeveral negro quarters, ſtable, four tobacco houſes, and a decent overſeers houſe, conveniently conſtructed for a genteel family, a cow-houſe, &c. all in good order. The purchaſer may alſo be accommodated with a large ſtock of horſes, cattle, ſheep and hogs, and ſome valuable well broke mules, with every neceſſary plantation utenſil, there are ſeveral ſmall apple orchards, with a variety of young fruit trees of every kind; a great many other conveniences might be enumerated on ſaid land, but as its preſumed any perſon inclined to purchaſe will view the premiſes, any further deſcription is deemed unneceſſary, more than the terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, and poſſeſſion given the firſt of December.

EDWARD HALL.

N. B. A ſet of orderly SLAVES will be SOLD for a term of years, on ſaid land.

Weſt-River, June 7, 1795.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.